FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO CRITICIZES CLOSE LINKS BETWEEN PRC, FRG

AU211752Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 21 Oct 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The close cooperation of the Chinese social imperialists with the West German revanchists is reflected not only in the economic and military fields, but also in the political field. Peking's revisionist leadership is now increasingly more frequently coming out openly in favor of the further militarization of German revanchism. The hysteric calls of the Bonn leaders for the further strengthening of the Bundeswehr are constantly applauded by the Chinese revisionist high officials and their propaganda.

Thus, NCNA, the spokesman of the Chinese revisionists, immediately echoed the recent warmongering statements by Hans Apel, the West German war minister. After citing his remarks that West Germany is continually modernizing its armed forces, NCNA also cited his declaration that the Bundeswehr is engaged in modernizing various types of weapons and that West Germany would fulfill its tasks in NATO, and so forth.

In the framework of the further growth of [words indistinct], the Bundeswehr has been equipped with its first (?155-1) field artillery pieces, which are produced jointly by Britain, Italy and West Germany. This continual militarization of German revanchism, which is taking place within the framework of the aggressive NATO, constitutes a great danger to the freedom and independence of the peoples of Europe and the world. Its expansionist threats have found an ardent supporter among the Chinese social imperialists who, with the greatest cynicism, are systematically pushing for the growth of this military potential, in troops and war expenditures, thus further stimulating Bonn's hegemonistic appetite on the European Continent and throughout the world.

HAXHI LLESHI GREETS SOMALI COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

AU202030Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Democratic Republic of Somalia:

On the occasion of your national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and on my own behalf, I convey to you best wishes for the welfare of the people of Somalia and the prosperity of their country.

MEZINI DISCUSSES ELECTIONS TO PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

LD221228Y Tirana ATA in English 0907 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 22 Oct, ATA--November is the month of great festivals in Albania. This year, another remarkable event is added to these festivals, November 12, the day of the elections of the deputies to the People's Assembly.

In an interview with the newspaper BASHKIMI, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania, Telo Mezini points out that the new elections to the People's Assembly (?will) further strengthen the people's power. He also writes about the activities that are now taking place during the campaign of the elections. These activities, he stresses, have been increased still more after Comrade Enver Hoxha's speech entitled: "Proletarian Democracy Is Genuine Democracy," and the appeal of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania.

These very important documents have become a program of work for all the working masses and the organs of the statepower at all levels in districts, cities, villages and city quarters. The tasks which have to do with the understanding and further deepening of socialist democracy through the ever greater participation of the working masses in the running of the country are being defined in the spirit of these documents. Further on, he pointed out that on the basis of the constitution and the law "on the elections to the People's Assembly," the Presidium of the People's Assembly has taken the necessary measures, such as the approval and announcement of the election commissions in 250 precincts of the country, the approval and announcement of the polls and their commissions, etc.

The proposal of the candidates for deputies, which just ended throughout the country, he said further on, was made everywhere in an atmosphere of a high political enthusiasm which pervaded the meetings, where the proposals were presented for the best sons and daughters, the representatives of the people in the People's Assembly, the supreme organ of the state power in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Pointing out the interest of the working masses in the problems of the state power, as an expression of socialist democracy in action, Telo Mezini said: In the entire activity of our party and proletarian state for the construction of socialism, the systematic drawing of the thought of the masses on various problems, including the election of their representatives to the state power, has been one of the most important roads to increase their participation in governing the country. It is precisely the ensuring of this broad participation that defines the main direction of the deepening of the socialist democracy in action. This participation is an indispensable condition to insure the experience of the broad working masses in the socialist construction, to multiply the force of the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to make the working people ever more conscious that they themselves are the all powerful masters of the country, who should have their decisive say on everything.

The working masses lively took place in the election campaign in proposing and discussing about all the candidatures. About the great interest of the masses in the problems of state power clearly speaks also the large number of people who actively participate in the election commissions composed of 23,000 members of the Democratic Front.

The raising to a higher level of the mobilization of the working masses at work during the election campaign to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of this year's plan, added Telo Mezini in conclusion, is another testimony of the great and continued interest the working masses in our country show for the problems of the state power and for the realization of the objectives of the election campaign which are linked with the objectives of fulfilling the tasks of the economic plan, to strengthen the defence potential of the country, etc.

SHEHU ATTENDS UNION OF WORKING YOUTH PLENUM

AU202039Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A plenum of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA] was held today in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture.

The meeting was attended by Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by department chiefs, leaders of mass organizations, first secretaries of district youth organization committees, secretaries of youth organizations in military units, and others.

The plenum was opened by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the UWYA Central Committee. A report entitled: "Let Us Raise the Role of the UWYA for the Political and Military Education of the Youth, as a Great Force for the Country's Defense was delivered by Ilia Kongo, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee. Discussions ensued, which examined the advanced experience of youth organizations in the districts and in the army for the political and military training of the young generation in the course of implementing the decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and the (?fifth) AWP Central Committee plenum.

The plenum was also addressed by Comrade Mehmet Shehu. He highly evaluated the plenum's proceedings, and after speaking on the role of the youth, which bears a great r onsibility in the construction of socialism and in the country's defense, dwelt on the tasks facing the youth organizations in the district and in the army for educating the young generation with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, for mastering and implementing in practice the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party in struggle against the bourgeois and revisionist ideologies. Comrade Mehmet Shehu also spoke on the tasks facing the youth organizations in imbuing the young generation with the lofty virtues which characterized our partisans during the antifascist national liberation struggle, and to master and implement the art of one people's warfare, to further develop and revolutionize physical culture, to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the terrain, to sharpen their revolutionary vigilance, to strengthen their militant proletarian discipline, and to constantly revolutionize military training in all defense structures.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu's speech was received with applause and shows for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ATTENDING MARXIST CONFERENCE DEPART

LD230050Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 22 Oct, ATA--The secretary general of the Workers' and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, Halil, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Horst Diter Koh, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Italy (M-L) Paolo Novari, the member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Japan (left), Toruo Kubo, the member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Spain (M-L), Alkantara, the member of the Political Bureau of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, Hector Mu os, the member of the CC of the Communist Party of Brazil, Nelson Enrikes, the member of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party (reconstructed) Alberto Mouro, left our country. As is reported they came to our country upon the invitation of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies under the Central Committee of the PLA and attended the proceedings of the scientific session on "Problems of Present-Day World Development."

During their stay in our country, the friends visited several districts, where they directly got acquainted with the work of our working people in various industrial centers, agricultural cooperatives and cultural institutions. They also attended some performances of the national folklore festival of Gjirokaster.

The friends were seen off at the airport by the members of the Central Committee of the PLA Miti Nito and Ndreci Plasari, the vice director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the Central Committee of the PLA, Gyjlani Shehu and other comrades of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies.

TRADE UNION PLENUM HELD, RITA MARKO DELIVERS REPORT

AU232100Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions [CCATU] held a plenum today in the hall of the club of the Josif Pashko combine in Tirana. Attending the plenum were leading cadres of departments, mass organizations and the army, and the chairmen of regional trade union councils and various enterprises.

Sotir Kocollari, secretary of the CCATU, presided over the plenum. Rita Marko, chairman of the CCATU, then delivered a report on the tasks of trade unions for implementing the party's directives in the field of the country's defense.

Discussions ensued. Both the report and the discussions revealed that the trade union organizations, striving to implement the decisions of the seventh party congress and the fifth party Central Committee plenum as well as the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, have performed comprehensive ideopolitical work to constantly strengthen the country's defense and to train the workers politically and militarily. They have made efforts to make the working class and the other working masses aware of the situations, to strengthen their unity with the party, sharpen their revolutionary vigilance and prepare them to defend the country at any moment.

The plenum stressed that the trade union organizations had shown and are showing particular attention to instilling among the workers the lofty virtues and militant characteristics of our legendary partisans, and to enabling them to master and accurately implement our military art of people's warfare, to consolidate the proletarian and military discipline and to constantly develop physical culture in the lives of workers.

The plenum stated that the working class, led by the party, should set an example of and provide the proper attitude to political and military preparedness for all the militarily organized people. The plenum placed importance on the problems related to the fulfillment of all economic tasks as an imperative prerequisite to further strengthen the country's defense ability. The plenum then outlined the future tasks.

VISIT OF CANADIAN CP DELEGATION REPORTED

AU232247Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada, led by chairman of the party (Hagert Vance), recently paid a friendly visit to Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada and had social and sincere discussions with it in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Participating in the talks were Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and other comrades.

During its stay in Albania the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada attended the proceedings of the scientific session on problems of current world development, which was organized by the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies attached to the AWP Central Committee. The Canadian firends visited Tirana, Durres, Kruje and Sarande districts, met party and state leaders and workers of these districts, and became acquainted with the achievements in the country's socialist construction. They also attended a number of shows at the national folklore festival in Gjirokaster.

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY WITH ANGOLA PUBLISHED

AU2409210Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of Bulgarian-Angolan friendship and cooperation treaty signed on 21 October 1978 in Luanda]

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola, being convinced that the further development of relations of close friendship and cooperation created between the Bulgarian and Angolan peoples in the period of the struggle for freedom and national independence of Angola is in the interest of both countries and serves the cause of universal peace and international understanding,

Being in solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism in all its forms and manifestations,

Considering that the consolidation and unity of action among countries belonging to the socialist community, the developing countries and all progressive forces represent an important factor for the consolidation of peace, national independence and social progress,

Guided by the goals and principles of the UN Charter, being fully resolved to cooperate in consolidating international peace and security in the interest of peoples of all countries,

Taking into consideration the declaration on the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola on 16 October 1976, and guided by the will to strengthen the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation existing between the two countries and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism, have decided to sign this friendship and cooperation treaty and have agreed upon the following items:

Article 1

The two contracting countries solemnly declare that they will cooperate for the purpose of preserving and expanding the socioeconomic achievements of their peoples, that they will strengthen the indestructible friendship existing between them and that they will develop their relations of comprehensive cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific-technical, cultural and other sectors on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in domestic affairs, as well as on the basis of equal rights.

Article 2

The two contracting countries will cooperate in expanding and intensifying cooperation and direct links between the political and social organizations and the cultural and scientific institutions, for the purpose of a better mutual acquaintance with the life, work and achievements of both countries.

Article 3

The two contracting countries will expand and intensify the mutually advantageous cooperation and exchange of experience in the agricultural, industrial and transportation sectors, as well as in training cadres and in other fields. The two countries will expand their cooperation in the trade sector on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Article 4

The contracting countries will cooperate for the purpose of further mutual development of relations and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, the arts, literature, education, health protection, press, radio, tourism, cinematography, sports, and others.

Article 5

The People's Republic of Bulgaria respects the policy of nonalinement conducted by the People's Republic of Angola, which is an important factor in the struggle against imperialism and for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The People's Republic of Angola respects the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which, as a socialist state, is pursuing the goal of consolidating friendship and cooperation with all peoples.

Article 6

The contracting countries will continue to contribute to the struggle for peace throughout the world, and they will devote efforts to intensify the process of international detente, to solve international problems by peaceful means, to sign a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, and to achieve universal and full disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control [efikasen mezhdunaroden kontrol].

Article 7

The contracting countries will continue to wage a consistent struggle against the forces of imperialism until the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They will declare themselves in favor of the full implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples.

The two countries will support the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress, and in order to achieve these goals they will cooperate with each other, as well as with the other peace-loving states.

Article 8

The two contracting countries, expressing their interest in insuring universal peace and attaching great importance to cooperation between them, will regularly exchange opinions on important international questions and on the problems of bilateral cooperation on various levels, including through meetings between leading state functionaries of the two countries, as well as through diplomatic channels.

Article 9

Each of the two contracting countries solemnly declares that it will not participate in alliances, blocs of states or in actions and measures directed against the other contracting country.

Article 10

The two contracting countries declare that their obligations under international agreements in force are not in contradiction to the stands expressed in this agreement, and they commit themselves not to sign any other international agreement whatsoever that is in contradiction to the present one.

Article 11

The questions which may arise between the two contracting countries regarding the interpretation or application of any stipulation whatsoever of this agreement will be resolved and settled bilaterally in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding.

Article 12

This agreement is subject to ratification and will become valid on the day of exchange of ratification documents, which will take place in Sofia.

Article 13

This agreement is signed for a period of 20 years and will be automatically prolonged for the following 5 years if one of the contracting countries does not express, in writing, its intention to cancel it 1 year before the respective term has elapsed.

Drafted in Luanda on 21 October 1978 in two versions, in Bulgarian and Portuguese, both versions being equally valid.

Signed by: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, and Agontinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

POPE JOHN PAUL II RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

AU231555Y Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct, BTA--The new head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, received at the Vatican today in succession the representatives of Bulgaria: Mr Venelin Kotsev, Bulgaria's ambassador to Italy, and the representative of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, the Bishop of Vidin Filaret, who took part in the papal throne.

Ambassador Kotsev and Bishop Filaret congratulated the new pope on behalf of the State Council of Bulgaria and the Holy See with his installation as head of the state of Vatican and the Catholic Church.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO ISRAELI CP LEADER VILNER

LD230948Y Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 23 Oct, BTA--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, Mr Meir Vilner, the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent him a telegram of greetings.

The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian communists highly assess your tireless activity towards the consolidation of the Communist Party of Israel, for the growing of its influence on the workers, for uniting all progressive and democratic forces in the hard struggle for obtaining a just and durable peace in the Middle East through the absolute withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Arab territories captured in 1967, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state, and guaranteeing the independent existence of all countries in that area.

In Bulgaria you are known as a sincere friend of our people and your contribution to deepening the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Israel, for the further consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the international communist and worker's movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is highly assessed."

ZHIVKOV GREETS INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTS' CONGRESS IN MEXICO

AU232115Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings message to the delegates and guests at the 13th International Architects Union Congress, which opened in Mexico.

"We attach great importance to the work of your international forums, because in the past they have always served the cause of progress, peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples," the message reads.

"Our country is proceeding toward a planned building of dwellings and territorial units, toward the consolidation of a new and humanitarian architecture; an architecture which is contemporary and, therefore, close to our native, national traditions. We are devoting and will continue to devote increasing efforts to the perfection of architectural legislation, to the training of architects with varied characteristics and creative styles, to the application of the best achievements of world architecture in our national architectural practice."

"I can highly assess the efforts and work of the International Architects Union in asserting progressive trends in architecture, for the development of contacts and for the exchange of experience among architects from all over the world.

"I am deeply convinced that the struggle for new architecture waged by the International Architects Union is inseparable from the struggle for democracy, for detente in international relations, and for lasting peace, which is the basic prerequisite for any creative activity," Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in his message.

LILOV MEETS CPSU'S CULTURAL DEPARTMENT HEAD SHAUROV

AU232000Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, met the CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Vasiliy Shaurov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department. During the talk, which was held in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere, important questions of party policy in the field of arts and culture, as well as in connection with further intensifying bilateral cultural cooperation were discussed. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ATHENS

AU231715Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, headed by Fencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and member of the State Council, arrived in Athens today.

The Bulgarian delegation is visiting Athens at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] and its chairman Andreas Papandreou.

The visit will return that paid by Andreas Papandreou to Bulgaria in 1976.

At Athens airport the delegation was greeted by Andreas Papandreou, by members of the PASOK Executive Bureau, and by other leading officials of the party.

SRV VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES VARNA 23 OCTOBER

AU2321102Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left Varna today.

During his 4-day visit to our country he was acquainted with certain remarkable sites at our largest seaport and its seaside tourist resorts, and visited the agro-industrial complex in the town of Georgi Traykov.

At Varna airport he was cordially seen off by okrug and city leaders.

DANUBE, BLACK SEA POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES APPROVED

AU1909402 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 19 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 19 Oct, BTA--The State Council of Bulgaria has approved two significant documents regularizing the main principles for the protection, restoration and betterment of the natural environment in the territorial complexes "Black Sea-Bulgarian waterside" and "Danube," which cover nearly two-thirds of the country's territory altogether. Measures are provided for protecting the soil, air and waters from pollution, which will allow the preservation and reinforcing of the economic, social, ecological, health and other functions of the natural environment.

Bulgaria has been making great efforts for years now for the establishing of harmonious relations between society and nature. A wide network of new modern water-treatment stations has been built, and up-to-date floating, technical and chemical means for environment protection have been delivered. Special care is being taken for avoiding any pollution from port works, industrial sites and animal-breeding farms. Construction of new enterprises is allowed only far from the resort areas and on poorly yielding soil. The industry of the big Black Sea and Danubian cities--Varna, Ruse, Burgas and Vidin, was transferred to the interior.

Preserving the purity and riches of the Black Sea and the Danube, however, can be carried through only with the joint efforts of all countries concerned. Irrespective of the efforts made in Bulgaria, the quality of the Danubian waters in the last 10 or 15 years is on a steady decline, which is certified by the diminishing of its fish stock. The same thing, though to a smaller degree, is applied to the Black Sea water as well. No matter that till this moment the water pollution under the world standards is still within the admissible limits, the alarm is well-grounded.

Bulgaria offers to all countries concerned an all-round cooperation on protecting the purity of the Black Sea and the Danube. The two documents approved by the State Council make a contribution to this end. An international cooperation on protecting the resources of these two big European water reservoirs fully corresponds to the spirit and requirements of the Final Act of Helsinki.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC 'DANGEROUS ALLIANCE'

AU231430Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "NATO's 'Sixteenth Member'; the Imperialist-Maoist Bloc--A Serious Threat to the Cause of Lasting Peace"]

[Excerpts] It is no secret that the sale of entire armament enterprises from Western Europe to China is being negotiated. The exchange of information between NATO's and Peking's espionage organs has also practically started. As was disclosed by sources in Hong Kong, a certain American institution "discretely" sold for a large sum of money some 2,800 photographs of Soviet borderland in the Far East to "Chinese businessmen" through this British colony, photographs that were taken by American espionage satellites.

We also witness that American imperialism fundamentally changed its policy toward China. The reason why this happened is clear, the United States has made sure that it found an ally in the present leadership in Peking against its strategic enemy, that is against world socialism and its main power, against the Soviet Union.

A peculiar, but nonetheless dangerous new alliance--the imperialist-Maoist bloc--has thus emerged on the international scene. It is true that there are some differences within the bloc (for instance Taiwan) but it is united by the effort of both sides to change the existing correlation of forces in the world--to weaken the positions of the socialist community and paralyze the defensive strength of the Warsaw Pact.

The Peking strategists constantly reiterate the assertion about the "inevitability" of a new world war. This is allegedly why the West must have the neutron bomb on NATO bases in Western Europe. Reports have recently appeared in the Western press to the effect that the PRC is also trying to create conditions that would allow it to produce the neutron bomb in the future. The latest nuclear weapons tests that took place in Northwest China could indicate that these reports are not utterly unfounded. They took place in the atmosphere and concerned tests with weapons with increased radiation. American imperialism thus plays with the "Chinese card" and Chinese great power hegemonism plays with the "American card". For the United States and NATO in general, or--to put it better--for those politicians playing this game, the game is hazardous and shortsighted. Ganging up with China on an anti-Soviet platform would--as one Soviet commentator noted--seal off the possibilities for cooperation between the United States and the USSR in reducing the threat of a nuclear war and in limiting armament. American-Chinese anti-Soviet intrigues would only benefit those forces that do not want peace.

Some not too prudent people in the NATO countries are spreading views to the effect that the socialist countries should not indulge in illusions about the possibility to avert the process of "China's drawing closer with the West," not even in the area of arms production. They even claim that at the time of current economic uncertainty, no NATO country can afford to ignore the Chinese interest in the purchase of ANY equipment, as long as the Chinese customer pays for it.

The socialist countries have never been and are not adversaries of normal relations between states and thus not even against normal relations between China and other states, which is a sufficiently known fact. But they cannot silently watch or remain passive when normal trade and other contacts between individual states are no longer involved but when the obvious and even purposeful support and armament of a potential aggressor is at stake, when one plays with fire and thus also with the fate of peace-loving nations. One cannot remain indifferent in view of these facts. This is something that concerns everybody who is interested in peace and security of nations and in the prospect of peace for this and future generations.

KORCAK HAILS ACHIEVEMENTS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

LD231442Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Program entitled "The 60 Years of Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, has accepted our invitation to speak on the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic.

[Korcak--begin recording] Esteemed listeners: In a few days we shall be commemorating another important anniversary--60 years ago the Czechoslovak Republic came into being. From the viewpoint of the state's history, this is not a long period, but measured by the amount and in particular by the depth of changes, it has no precedent.

The events of 28 October 1918 cannot be explained by themselves. The trials of the last 6 decades have shown what was able to withstand the test of time and what was not--which roots were truly sound, which branches became green, produced flowers and bore fruits and which, on the contrary, withered.

We are not supporters of commemorations for their own sake. Therefore, on this occasion, too, we ask ourselves: How are the struggles of that time connected with life today? Is there an essential message to us in our present life, and what do these struggles tell us about the future?

The day of 28 October 1918 was the moment when the Czech bourgeoisie assumed power by peaceful means. Did they, however, have the right to appropriate it as their own festive day? True, they succeeded in covering up the country's class nature with a nationalistic mantle, and by using jingoistically patriotic slogans they proclaimed their privileged right to be the spokesman of the nation, the legitimate representative of all people and the natural heirs of their country's forefathers. In the game for power, profits and spiritual domination, they wanted to reduce the real creators of the national and democratic revolution--the working class and working people--to the role of mere spectators. Those who had suffered most in the "jail of nations" [the Austro-Hungarian Empire] and who had done the most for the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were deprived of the fruits of their struggles. Such is the reality, which cannot be obscured by any phraseology or tricks. The working people saw national liberation as a path leading to the definitive removal of social oppression. They linked it with their longing for equality and a happy life in a free state, and this, too, became part of their calls for genuine democracy. Their natural tendency was toward socialism; their very beings aspired for better conditions and believed sincerely that the new state would bring all this about. It did not. They were merely given crumbs from the richly-laden table of the ruling class, and even for these they had to fight hard.

True, capitalism was developing, but even so it failed to solve a single fundamental problem faced by the working class--it failed to remove their poverty or hunger, it did not improve their wages or solve the problem of backward areas and national conflicts. In order to save itself, the bourgeoisie even went so far as to sacrifice the republic to Hitlerite Germany with the loss of state sovereignty and with the national existence placed in direct jeopardy.

It is in the most difficult times that the true role and value of both the classes and political parties are put to a real test. Forty years ago, at the time when the republic was being threatened, the working class, the working people, demonstrated that they were resolved to [word indistinct] and defend the cause of the freedom of nations.

The self-appointed representatives of national rights and democracy betrayed their country and capitulated. But the progressive forces--to whom the Czechoslovak state acted as a wicked stepmother, persecuting, excluding them from the nation and curtailing their basic civil and social rights--on the contrary these forces demonstrated a degree of patriotic responsibility. They are therefore justly and deservingly acknowledged as the leading force today. This is neither fortuitous nor a temporary phenomenon. Historical trials have shown that the idea of the Czechoslovak state, born under the influence of the revolutionary ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has since its inception been linked objectively with the socialist future. The test of time has shown that the guarantor of its existence could not be the imperialist West with its anti-Soviet policy but, the Soviet Union alone.

The broad masses of the working people drew the correct revolutionary conclusions from the defeat of the general strike of December, 1920, from the Munich tragedy and from other events. They learned that in order to secure their social and national interests it was necessary that the working class, headed by its vanguard--the CPCZ--should assume a place in the leadership of society. They learned that only if the dependence on the Western imperialist powers is overcome and a firm alliance with the USSR created, there is a guarantee of state independence and the future of our nations. Few historical events have been the subject of so many open political and ideological struggles as the 28 October 1918. Even today, antisocialist forces at home and in our country are still trying to idealize the time of the bourgeois Czechoslovakia and to resuscitate certain legends about its beginning and character. In this way, they would like to spread the ideas of nationalism, to promote the capitalist way of life and bourgeois democracy. They played this card in the crisis-ridden period, too. However, the defeat of the antisocialist and rightist forces led also to the final collapse of an attempt to return to a pre-Munich state of affairs. Now, too, they would like to utilize a distorted interpretation of the past. However, in no way can they upset our socialist security.

These are expressed convincingly by the words of Comrade Husak who said:

Under the wise leadership of the party, all society has matured, both politically and ideologically. It has succeeded in learning from experiences for which it has paid dearly. Against the will of our united people, who know what is at stake and who have a firm leadership, even the most up-to-date and cunning form of anticommunism cannot have the slightest hope of success. The lessons from the past have thus become a positive factor and an effective means of overcoming all hostile efforts and one of the most important guarantees for our calm and creative work.

October 1918 does not belong to the posthumous children [pohrobek] of those who for years were stifling calls for a more just world. To us communists, the citizens of our socialist republic, it is a cherished movement, for it is linked with the national and social struggles of our people. We see the founding of the common state of the Czechs and Slovaks as an important step in historical progress, one which has created a substantially more favorable framework for the development of our national life and for the further struggles of the working people for social and political rights, thereby forshadowing our socialist present.

Three decades were to pass between the sowing of revolutionary ideas and the gathering of their fruits. The present however, has surpassed in many ways the dream of the fighters of that time. Yet nothing changes with respect to the greatness of their struggles and the merits of thousands of known and unknown heroes. We shall always subscribe proudly to this lasting and unforgettable part of our revolutionary tradition and by working to make the republic blossom, we shall fulfill and further develop their progressive legacy. [end recording]

LENART MEETS WITH PELSHE-LED CPSU DELEGATION

LD231420Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In Bratislava today a meeting was held between Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and the delegation of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Chairman Arvid Pelshe. Comrade Lenart informed the Soviet guests about results achieved in Slovakia in the course of the realization of the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress as well as about the future tasks facing CPSL organs and organizations. Afterward, in a cordial conversation both sides exchanged experiences in party work, underlining the great importance and usefulness of fraternal relations and cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU as well as the need to intensify and expand them continuously.

Afterward, the members of the Soviet delegation, by laying red flowers at the memorial in the Slavin cemetery, paid homage to the Soviet soldiers, who had given their lives during the liberation of Bratislava.

BCP'S YORDANOV ARRIVES IN PRAGUE, MET BY KAPEK

LD231442Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP headed by Georgi Yordanov, first secretary and member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport, the guests were welcomed by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the city party organization in Prague, and other officials, delegations of communists from both cities will during their talks concern themselves with the planning of the municipal economy and with insuring services for the population.

HAMAN RECEIVES CIRCEI-LED ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD200958Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the study delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Ion Circei, first secretary of the county party committee in Prahova.

The delegation familiarized itself in Czechoslovakia with questions of management, development and effectiveness of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. During the concluding meeting both sides stressed the fruitfulness of mutual exchanges of experiences from party work.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD232252Y Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct, CETEKA--A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, led by its General Secretary Kharilaos Florakis, arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CYPRUS, GREECE

LD232254Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct, CETEKA--Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak trade unions, returned home today from Nicosia, from a session of the world federation of trade unions and an official visit to Cyprus and Greece.

REPORTAGE ON JAKES-LED DELEGATION TO DKP CONGRESS

Jakes Comments

LD231438Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee that is attending the 5th DKP Congress visited Marburg yesterday. Our special correspondent, Trantisek Vonderks, asked Milos Jakes, head of our party delegation, what impressed him most during the congress.

[Jakes--Begin recording] First of all there was the great expression of proletarian internationalism, which was felt so strongly in all addresses delivered by delegates throughout the entire course of the deliberations, and also in the reaction by all participants to the papers delivered by foreign delegates. In this connection, I would like to mention the feelings expressed toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Second, there was the broad participation of young people at the congress. The average age of the delegates to the congress was 36. I was impressed by the active contribution of young people to the congress--whether it was their contributions to discussions or to the entire atmosphere of the congress deliberations. [end recording]

Jakes' Address

LD230328Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, 21 Oct, CETEKA--Head of the Czechosovak Communist Party delegation to the congress of German Communists here, alternate member of the party Presidium and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes, spoke here today at a communist meeting in the university town of Marburg.

The text of his speech will be included in the congress protocol. Jakes said that Czechoslovakia is in a good position to give an answer to the question--much debated in the world today--whether socialism is better than capitalism.

He said that Czechoslovakia marks this year the 60th anniversary of its birth as an independent state, and earlier this year observed the [word indistinct] anniversary of the victory of the working people over reaction after which the country embarked on the socialist road.

He stressed that the 30 years of rule of the capital in Czechoslovakia, from 1918 to 1948, failed to solve any of the main problems concerning the life of the society, brought mass unemployment and poverty, social and political inequality.

In the three decades of socialist construction, on the contrary, Czechoslovakia achieved enormous prosperity in all spheres of life. Thanks to the policy of the communist party, the people of Czechoslovakia have firm social certainties of secure existence. The working class, in alliance with farmers and the intelligentsia, proved better manager than the bourgeoisie, Jakes said. Milos Jakes underlined that when Czechoslovakia was oriented in foreign policy on Western countries, the policy of the bourgeoisie led to the Munich dictate and to the loss of independence.

"Our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries thwarted in 1968 an attempt to liquidate socialism in Czechoslovakia. That is also why our people, on the 10th anniversary of the internationalist help, resolutely rejected all the floods of lies and slander directed by hostile propaganda against our country. Thanks to the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and membership in the Warsaw Treaty, the freedom and independence of our country is firmly and reliably ensured.

"That is the balance sheet of the capitalist past and the socialist present in our country. No wonder that the people of Czechoslovakia support the policy of our party, aimed at construction of an advanced socialist society, as provided for in the resolutions of the 15th Congress of the party."

"We pursue a consistent peace policy. That is why we support the efforts of the USSR at relaxation of international tension and at disarmament, a policy which expresses the aspirations and desires of a majority of mankind. The policy is especially important for our people and for the peoples of the other socialist countries because work in peace can fully demonstrate the advantages of socialism.

"We also support the struggle of nations for liberation. We will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the international unity of the communist and workers movement. We resolutely denounce the policy of the Chinese leadership which plays into the hands of the most reactionary forces of international imperialism, and is directed against the interests of socialism and progress in the world.

"We wish to deepen our cooperation also with the Federal Republic of Germany. As neighbours, we want to live in peace and friendship. We intend to develop economic cooperation in the spirit of the "Final Act of the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe. The visit to Federal Germany of Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, was also an expression of these our efforts," Milos Jakes said.

HRUSKOVIC ATTENDS SVAZARM CONGRESS IN BRATISLAVA

LD220102Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The Third Congress of the Slovak Union for Cooperation with the Army (SVAZARM) ended in Bratislava. Correspondent Stanislav Dutka reports: The Third Slovak Congress of SVAZARM continued its 2d day today.

"Among those taking part was the party and government delegation led by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. On the platform were also representatives of the fraternal all-union voluntary society for the promotion of the army, aviation and navy organization led by Lt Gen Afanasiy Petrovich Shilin, twice hero of the Soviet Union, and other guests of honor.

BILAK ADDRESSES CPCZ IDEOLOGICAL MEETING IN BRNO

LD200920Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The south Moravian regional committee of the CPCZ discussed in Brno today the results and the main tasks of ideological work. The deliberations were attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It emerged from the Presidium's report that during the past period the party organizations' ideological, organizational and action unity were strengthened and the political and working activity of communists grew.

Comrade Vasil Bilak dealt in his speech with the effectiveness of ideological work, especially with improvement in its quality and effectiveness, in line with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th meeting of its Central Committee. He analyzed the current international political situation, which is characterized by endeavors of the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as by all progressive forces to maintain world peace. Vasil Bilak stressed that despite a continual expansion of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between states with different social systems, a merciless struggle continues in ideology. According to the resolution, which has been passed to the south Moravian regional party organization, will further continue to intensify the guiding and organizational activity of organs and organizations of the party in ideology.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO FINANCE MINISTER LER

LD201756Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak has bestowed on Federal Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, on the occasion of his 50th birthday, the Order of Labor in recognition of many years of political and public activity. The high state distinction was presented to him in Prague today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He paid tribute to the merits of Comrade Ler in the construction of a socialist society in our country, as well as to his selfless and committed work, both political and public, especially in the economic field.

INDRA ATTENDS WEST BOHEMIAN REGIONAL MEETING

LD201020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The fulfillment of tasks in politico-educational and economic activities by national committees was on the agenda today of the CPCZ's West Bohemian Regional Committee. The deliberations were attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

It emerged from the main report that in the past period national committees again displayed a high political and social responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them, especially in political, cultural-educational, economic and administrative activities. They especially paid concentrated attention to problems of construction of the regional capital of Plzen and to the development of spas in Karlovy Vary. It has been necessary to ensure 4,000 apartments for Skoda works employees, create conditions for the construction of resources for heating in new housing areas, resolve traffic problems and prepare the construction of the internal diseases wing of the faculty hospital. National Committees in the West Bohemian region at the same time are trying to improve the standards of state administration and rid themselves of traditional, but no longer very effective, forms of management.

FLORIN CALLS FOR DISARMAMENT, OPPOSES NEUTRON BOMB

LD232330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2054 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York, (ADN correspondent)--Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and the GDR's permanent representative at the United Nations, told the first committee of the 33d UN General Assembly today: "Peace for us in the supreme international goal and the quest for disarmament on the basis of strict regard for the security interests of all states is a matter of national policy entrenched in our constitution. The excessive stockpiling of more and more dangerous weapons cannot bring the world closer to a secure peace. A solid foundation for a lasting peace can be laid only by effective measures on disarmament," he said.

The course and results of the special session on disarmament had shown that "those deeply interested in peace and disarmament are a powerful force. To assist his broad and mighty current in states and nations, organizations and mass movements and to channel it in the direction of effective action against the arms race is a paramount task for the UN organization."

Florin, referred to the fact that imperialist, militaristic and other reactionary circles are constantly seeking to poison the international climate, block disarmament and escalate the arms race. "We all know of the fatal theories of the alleged inevitability of another world war. We are witnessing a great-power, chauvinist policy, which directly threatens neighboring peoples, and is seeking to revive the notorious so-called anti-comintern pact of the prewar period. Yet, still we believe that favorable conditions for agreements exist to be reached on arms limitation and disarmament. What is needed is the political will of the states concerned, as the 10th special session has emphasized."

The GDR would greatly welcome an early understanding between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. "I am thinking of SALT II. A successful conclusion of these negotiations would have a very beneficial effect on the international climate as a whole. We express our hope that NATO circles, which keep trying, particularly from Western Europe, to complicate these negotiations by making fresh demands, will not succeed in thwarting an understanding."

The GDR spokesman emphasized that the designs of imperialist militarist strategeists concerning the use of the neutron weapon called for "the utmost vigilance." He said: "The powerful protests against the production of the neutron weapon have so far prevented its production. The further development of components and delivery vehicles, and express references to preparations for the use of the neutron weapon move the GDR delegation to draw attention once again to the following fact: It is highly unrealistic to believe that political pressure can be exerted on the socialist countries by threatening them with this new weapon. It could not be exerted even when the nuclear weapon was built, and is even less possible today. The statements by officials of the socialist states and the ability these states have demonstrated to cope with serious problems are, we take it, well known. The socialist states want to prevent an intensification of the arms race and stand by their proposal to conclude a convention to prevent the production and deployment of the neutron weapon. The Geneva disarmament committee could draft such a convention. That would also meet the demands of the closing session of the 10th General Assembly special session."

PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD232312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a statement released today, the GDR Peace Council condemns the U.S. President's fateful decision to order the production of important components of the neutron bomb. The statement says: "We vehemently protest against the U.S. President's decision to start the production of important parts of the barbaric neutron bomb, which is directed against human lives. This decision is contrary to the disarmament recommendations of the UN special session, as well as to the Helsinki Final Act, and is in flagrant disregard and violation of international law and human rights. This decision runs counter to the desire of nations, of peace-loving world opinion and of the majority of the governments of our globe to end the arms race and to initiate concrete steps towards disarmament."

This decision initiates a new round in the arms race and heightens the danger of a world nuclear conflict. On behalf of the GDR population, the Peace Council calls for an end to the production of this weapon and an immediate ban on the production of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

LANGE RECEIVES ITALIAN CP DELEGATION

LD232241Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Mrs Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee today received a women's delegation of the Italian Communist Party led by Rosa da Ponte, member of its Central Committee. During its stay in the GDR, the delegation had studied the status of women in public life and their contribution to the development of the advanced socialist society.

Inge Lange briefed them on the successful implementation of the Ninth SED Congress decisions. She spoke about measures to insure the equal participation of women in political and social life and the many initiatives with which working people are preparing for the GDR's 30th anniversary. The Italian women reported on their struggle in defending and enlarging the rights of Italian working people and for democracy and social progress. They expressed their great appreciation of GDR success in socialist construction and of the solicitude shown by party and government for the concerns of working women.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD222218Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--Yi Chong-ok, the premier of the DPRK State Administrative Council, on Saturday received a GDR Government delegation led by Dr Hans Reichelt, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk. The delegation was in the DPRK for the fourth meeting of the GDR-DPRK governmental consultative committee for economic and scientific-technical questions.

During the talk questions of further implementing the agreements concluded by Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song at their meeting in December 1977 for the expansion and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed. Yi Chong-ok emphasized that since the GDR party and state delegation's visit to the DPRK, the relations of friendship and cooperation had become more fruitful.

The meeting of the committee was concluded with the signing of a protocol. It provides for measures for the further development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation in the fields of raw material economy, machine building and equipment production, as well as in the textile industry. There was also discussion of expanding scientific-technical cooperation. The members of the delegation had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the results of socialist development in Pyongyang, in the province of Kangwon and in the magnesite clinker works in Tanchon.

MORE ON MUECKENBERGER-LED DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA

Returns to Ulaanbaatar

LD201036Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, ADN correspondent--The GDR parliamentary delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and the People's Chamber Presidium, returned to Ulaanbaatar today after a 2-day stay in Dornod Aymag. During their official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the People's Great Hural, the guests studied the achievements in the building of socialism, as they had earlier at the Erdenet mining center. The delegation also visited the memorial on Halhaiyn Gol, where the freedom and independence of the Mongolian People's Republic was defended in 1939, with the victory of the Soviet and Mongolian brothers-in-arms over the troops of the Japanese militarists.

Tsedenbal Presents Award

LD202315Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The Order of Suhebaatar, the highest decoration of the Mongolian People's Republic, was conferred on Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the People's Chamber Presidium, today. The award was presented by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Erich Mueckenberger, who headed a GDR delegation which visited the People's Great Hural, invited the members to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The guests exchanged experiences with committee chairmen and deputies of the People's Great Hural. They spoke with working people and with people's representatives in regions and enterprises.

MORE ON HOFFMANN'S NATIONAL DEFENSE BILL ADDRESS

AU191830Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by GDR Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, delivered at the People's Chamber session in Berlin on 13 October to explain the newly formulated defense bill]

[Excerpts] Very esteemed comrade chairman, esteemed deputies, 17 years ago--on 22 September 1961--the GDR supreme people's representatives adopted the GDR defense law. At that time I pointed out in the explanation of the draft bill that by its content and aims the defense law agrees with our high responsibility, which we bear for the protection of the worker and peasant power and for the life and property of our citizens, as well as for securing peace.

Today we are able to note that these aims have been achieved. Alongside and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, we have helped secure peace in Europe and to protect socialism against all the machinations of imperialism.

Today we note that we possess an efficient national defense and that the GDR armed forces are accurately and reliably fulfilling their alliance obligations in the socialist defense organization of the Warsaw Pact states.

Gratitude for Merits on Behalf of National Defense

"It is good to know," Comrade Erich Honecker stated during his recent military visit this June, "that the protection of socialism and peace rests in strong and reliable hands. History and almost 3 decades of the GDR teach us that security and peace decisively depend on socialism, on its political, economic and, last but not least, on its military power and capability." Thus our defense bill and the measures to strengthen and develop the GDR's national defense undertaken on its basis have proven their worth. This is why the fundamental structure of the bill shall be maintained. The main reason for revising and reformulating the defense bill consists in drawing the consequences from the 1974 constitution for the legal regulations concerning national defense and in considering the military-political and military-scientific findings and requirements of the present and the foreseeable future. After all, the current defense law was passed 17 years ago.

The present draft defense bill contains all the necessary basic provisions for the organization of national defense--except for the provisions of compulsory military service which have been stipulated in the bill on compulsory military service of 24 January 1972--in keeping with the current state of development and knowledge. In doing so all the currently valid legal provisions, which have proven their worth, were reincorporated into the new law with their principal propositions. By including almost all basic problems of national defense in the new bill--including civil defense--it has been possible to invalidate several laws; namely, the current defense law of 1961, as well as the laws on the national defense council of 1960 and 64 and the civil defense law of 1973.

By combining several laws and by further developing them--in keeping with the present and future requirements--this draft bill also specifically contributes to the further shaping of the GDR legal system in accordance with the resolutions of the 9th SED Congress.

As a UN member and in numerous UN committees, the GDR is making an active contribution to the implementation of the noble aims of the UN charter for peace and understanding among peoples.

The GDR consistently advocates continuing the detente process, to make it irreversible and to complement political detente with military detente. Its actions at the Geneva disarmament committee, at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament problems are proof of this.

Securing peace is the basic issue of international policy to which the GDR is devoting full attention. We are guided by this today and in the future as we were in 1961. This is why the preamble to the bill states: "The GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, as well as in accordance with all peace-loving forces throughout the world, pursues the objective of finally banning war from the peoples' lives, of consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the entire world and protecting them against any plots; of halting the arms race and of bringing about general and complete disarmament."

NATO Strives for Higher War Readiness

In Washington this spring, the NATO Council adopted an arms program for the coming 15 years. This long-term proposal, with its more than 300 items, was combined with the obligation by the member countries to annually boost the actual arms expenditures by a minimum of 3 percent.

With the implementation of 10 Complex measures of the Long-term program, NATO strives to substantially improve its war readiness by modernizing its nuclear arms potential, by further enhancing its combat readiness of the groupings of armed forces, by its reinforcement and mobilization of regional reserves, by its reinforcement of naval and air forces, by the development of its reconnaissance and command system and electronic warfare, as well as by a higher effectiveness in securing rear services and arms cooperation.

Historical experience indubitably shows that the fable of a Soviet military threat has always served as a pretext for intensifying the preparations for war of the imperialist states, for preparing and initiating new military programs, for pushing for larger arms budgets and for blocking effective steps to arms limitation and disarmament.

Thus events show, as noted at the 8th session of the SED Central Committee, that the international struggle for the securing of peace and the continuation of detente is not slackening at all. Rather it has exacerbated.

We organize this protection as a firm component part of our socialist societal system, of the worker-peasants' power. We organize it in inviolable alliance with the USSR on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975. The defense of our country is firmly anchored in the system of friendship and assistance treaties with the other fraternal states. It is part and parcel of the collective efforts of the socialist European defense community. These are extremely important guarantees of the power and reliability of all our protective and defense measures. On the basis of the achieved state of development of our developed socialist society and in agreement with the right to individual and collective self-defense, in keeping with article 51 of the UN charter, the preamble and section 1 of the law defines the foundation of the GDR's national defense.

Esteemed deputies, for a reliable national defense the problems of its guidance, both in times of peace and during periods of tension, above all in a possible war forced on us, are of particular importance.

According to Article 73, paragraph 1, the State Council adopts basic decisions related to problems of the defense and security of the country and organizes the national defense through the National Defense Council. On the basis of this constitutional law, provisions as well as implementation of the already existing laws, the GDR National Defense Council and its chairman have performed extensive work to develop and strengthen national defense.

Proceeding from past experiences and future requirements of reliably directing national defense under any given conditions, the draft bill finalizes first and foremost the position, tasks and powers of the National Defense Council. Thus Section 2, paragraph 1, for example, stipulates, in keeping with current practice, that the National Defense Council issues legal rules in the form of instructions and decisions. Thus the legally binding nature of these documents vis-a-vis all organs and citizens is being defined by law.

The finalized provisions in section 4 are particularly important for the adjustment of the country to the requirements of a state of defense and for the unified direction of the state and society.

On the basis of article 52 of the constitution and in order to finalize it, the prerequisites for a resolution on the state of defense by the People's Chamber or--in the case of an emergency--by the State Council are being regulated.

The tasks, obligations and powers assigned to the National Defense Council in keeping with the constitution--also agree with the requirements for a uniform direction of national defense in cases in which the People's Chamber or the State Council is prevented from holding a session because of a given situation, in keeping with the responsibility of the National Defense Council to the People's Chamber and the State Council, decreed in Article 73, paragraph 2 of the constitution, the law stipulates that the People's Chamber or the State Council shall adopt the required decisions at subsequent sessions concerning the activity of the National Defense Council, that is, confirm, complement or cancel these decisions.

Paragraph 2 of Section 4 defines, on the basis of the constitution, and finalizes the currently applicable defense law in which cases the state of defense can be decreed and proclaimed, that is in the case of:

1) The danger of an immediately imminent attack or,
2) of an armed attack on the GDR or,
3) fulfilling international alliance obligations.

Beyond that, military science findings have prompted us also to create the legal possibility for adopting certain measures to prevent the danger of war or to prepare eventual combat actions, which cannot be supported by the armed forces alone. Therefore the resolution on mobilization by the National Defense Council concerning a threatening situation even before the declaration of the state of defense also was regulated.

In addition, Paragraph 3 of this section stipulates that the National Defense Council is authorized and dutybound to adopt all measures required for the protection of socialist order, including such measures as may be at variance with laws or other legal provisions.

With these new legal regulations--on the basis of Article 73 of the constitution and implementing its tasks under Article 49 of the constitution--the People's Chamber creates the legal foundation for the necessary, quick and flexible response to threatening military-political situations, for comprehensive preparations, and in the case of emergency, also for the adjustment of the country to the state of defense for repelling possible imperialist aggression. This is all the more important since NATO continuously is enhancing its war potential and capability for the surprise launching of combat actions.

Esteemed deputies, permit me to point out yet two aspects of the newly formulated defense law. In the second chapter of the law, the tasks and direction of civil defense, as well as the collaboration of the population in solving civil defense tasks have been regulated. The GDR's civil defense is an integral component of our socialist national defense with the assignment of organizing the protection of the population; of the national economy, the vital institutions and cultural assets from the consequences of combat actions and the effects of means of mass destruction. At the same time, civil defense fulfills tasks related to the prevention and struggle against catastrophes and to the elimination of their consequences.

The direction of civil defense by the minister for national defense regulated by the law, as well as the stipulation of the National Defense Council that the regular employees of civil defense are performing an alternative military service agree with the appropriate provisions of international law and with our own domestic law regulations.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the hundreds of thousands of citizens who are working in civil defense formations and institutions and who have displayed a high degree of determination to act and of dedication during the training, at exercises and in other dangerous situations. The currently achieved high standard of civil defense would have been impossible without the many honorary members.

The third chapter of the law regulates--taking into consideration to a maximum extent the previous legal provisions--the economic insuring of national defense as well as further national defense measures.

At the already mentioned troop visit Comrade Erich Honecker noted that there is no sphere of our social life that is not imbued with national defense concerns. He stated there that in keeping with the principle of our 5 year plan the tasks related to the economic insuring of national defense and internal security and order constitute an integral component of the economic policy of our socialist state.

We are Honorably Fulfilling Our Obligations

It is entirely in this spirit that appropriate tasks and duties are being set forth in the law for all state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises, institutions, cooperatives, social organizations and associations of the citizens as well as for their leaders.

Esteemed deputies, I am convinced that with this new law on the GDR's national defense and with its follow-up provisions such legal foundations are being created that shall further consolidate our national defense comprehensively and shall honorably fulfill our obligations to the Soviet Union and the other allied states of the socialist community.

At the order and on behalf of the GDR State Council, National Defense Council and Council of Ministers, I beg you to voice your approval of the draft bill on the GDR's national defense.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB-FDJ MEETING ON JOINT ACTIVITIES

LD232330Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today the FDGB Executive and the FDJ Central Council decided on joint activities in socialist competition for the GDR's 30th anniversary (7 October 1979). Both bodies regard the GDR's national youth festival, to be held in Berlin, next year as a highlight of this preparatory phase. FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch paid tribute to the initiative and creative work of the GDR's working youth. He said: "We are implementing the most comprehensive social program in the history of our people. In the capitalist industrial countries a crisis of unemployment and inflation is driving working people into ever greater social insecurity."

The main point is to insure a high growth in national income in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary. That is the purpose of voluntary work to be done by thousands of enterprise teams on 20 October this year.

Harry Tisch said that an important task for the FDGB is, in partnership with the FDJ, to encourage the initiatives of working youth.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said the economic achievements of young people are evidence of their close ties with their fatherland. "Since our joint workers' youth congress in 1975, 5,064 new youth brigades have been set up. We are well on the way to fulfilling our target of forming 10,000 new youth brigades in the course of the 5-year plan." The joint meeting then discussed experience gained in promoting and developing youth brigades and preparations for a national apprentice conference.

MITTAG ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR SOCIALISM

LD232346Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Guenter Mittag today affirmed the GDR's resolve to apply all achievements of the scientific-technical revolution to the advance of socialism. Opening a course of the FDJ Central Council in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk, Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, said that only a socialist society could make intelligent use of the resultant, powerful productive forces and put them fully in the service of mankind [words indistinct] he made it clear that the solution of this task implied great intellectual and material efforts. It called for a high degree of knowledge and skill, optimism, and confidence in the future. The implementation of the policy of the main task would be a tremendous material and ideological-cultural achievement in line with the interests of youth.

BUNDESRAT PRESIDENT STOBBE COUNTERS ACCORD ON WEST BERLIN

LD201632Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--It emerges from official statements in Bonn and West Berlin that the FRG Bundesrat elected Dietrich Stobbe, governing mayor of Berlin (West), as its president today.

It is well known that, in accordance with the basic law of the FRG, the prime ministers of the FRG rotate holding this office. Stobbe's election to this post means that West Berlin is being treated as a federal land. Moreover, the president of the Bundesrat is the FRG representative, who deputizes for the federal president in his absence and decides on all affairs of the Federal Republic.

The election of the governing mayor of Berlin (West) to such a post represents a clear and grave violation of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, according to which Berlin (West) is not a constituent part of the FRG and is not governed by it, and which states that the links between the FRG and Berlin (West) may only be maintained and developed on condition that this principle is observed.

In contrast to this, the exercising of the highest FRG constitutional powers by the governing mayor of West Berlin can only be regarded as a demonstrative reaffirmation of unlawful claims by the FRG with regard to West Berlin which are directed against this principle. Nothing can justify these claims, least of all illegal practices of the past. The decisive basis for all matters concerning West Berlin today is the Quadripartite Agreement, which must be the guide for all those who desire normalcy for the West Berlin situation and who support detente.

It is obvious that the latest steps taken by the FRG and the West Berlin Senate against this agreement will only encourage those forces which would like to create new tensions in the questions concerning West Berlin. These steps cannot promote the development of relations.

The GDR has always advocated the strict observance and full application of agreements and arrangements, which have been concluded and will in the future continue to contribute to the further normalization of the West Berlin situation. It also expects the other interested parties to act accordingly.

CONSTRUCTION OF BERLIN-HAMBURG FREEWAY DISCUSSED

LD191530Y Hamburg DPA in German 1347 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] East Berlin--The negotiations between the Federal Republic and the GDR are now concentrating on the construction of a freeway between Hamburg and Berlin and the reopening of the Teltow Canal south of Berlin. This was stated by the head of Bonn's permanent mission, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, in East Berlin after his 1-hour talk with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. These two projects are part of the "transport package" agreed with the GDR.

Gaus reaffirmed that this package will also contain arrangements for the extension of the frontier crossing point Wartha/Herleshausen, but refused to go into details. Nor would he predict when the present talks will be finished. The next meeting will take place on 27 October. He said that today they mainly discussed the wording of the planned agreements. But he had also, on instruction from his government, raised the general issue of inter-German relations, including the working possibilities for West German correspondents in the GDR.

WEST BERLIN PRESIDENT SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT MISUSE

AU171101Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)--On 12 October 1978 the Berlin city court sentenced the Berlin (West) president Kerstin Boehmecke to 4 years and 6 months imprisonment for crimes committed under misuse of the transit agreement, according to article 105 of the criminal code.

Gang leader Lamp, as well as his accomplice, Uwe Montanus from Hamburg (FRG), whose criminal record shows several previous convictions, unscrupulously took advantage of Kerstin Boehmecke's financial plight for recruiting her and used her repeatedly for organized gang crimes on the FRG transit routes.

BRIEFS

CDU DELEGATION IN BELGIUM--The CDU delegation under the leadership of Chairman Gerald Goetting, which visited Belgium at the invitation of Christian politicians Willy d'Have and Victor Michel, chairmen of the General Christian Workers Organization and of the Christian Workers Movement, has returned after a week's stay there. The delegation was received in Brussels by Senate President Robert Vanderkhoven; Dr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, chairman of the Social Christian Party, and by other leading figures of the Christian Democratic parties. A cordial meeting took also place with Prof. M. Willem Pee, president of the Belgium-GDR society and with other members of its Executive Committee. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIST, WORKERS' PARTIES CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD232106Y Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Oct, MTI--The secretaries for party organization of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries opened their conference Monday afternoon in Budapest. The participants of the conference are to conduct an exchange of views and experiences on the place and role of the communist and workers parties and of the social organizations in the political system of socialism.

The party delegations that arrived in Hungary for the conference include CC Secretary Petur Dyulgerov of the Bulgarian Communist Party, CC Secretary Mikulas Beno of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, CC member Julio Camacho Aguilera of the Cuban Communist Party, member of the Political Committee Phoumi Vongvichit of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Edward Babiuch of the Polish United Workers Party, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee Jambilyn Jalan Aajab of the Popular Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, alternate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee Horst Dohlus of the German Socialist Unity Party, member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee Constantin Dascalescu of the Romanian Communist Party, [words indistinct] Central Committee Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and member of the Central Committee Bui Quang Tao of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Roland Bauer, member of the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is also attending the conference.

The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party at the talks is led by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee. At the opening session Karoly Nemeth welcomed the delegates of the fraternal parties in the name of the HSWP Central Committee.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA

LD232048Y Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Oct, MTI--First Secretary Janos Kadar of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, President Pal Losonczi of the Presidiential Council, Chairman Gyorgy Lazar of the Council of Ministers, and Speaker of Parliament Antal Apro received Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is soon to leave to take his post.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES; MET BY LAZAR, PUJA

LD231416Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The prime minister of Denmark has arrived in our country on an official visit. Anker Jorgensen was received at Ferihegy Airport by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, as well as by several members of the government.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BIRO ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD231640Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our minister of foreign trade has arrived in Paris. Jozsef Biro is to conduct negotiations with the French minister of foreign trade on the possibilities of expanding trade between the two countries. He will also hold discussions with the leaders of the French national bank and the manufacturers' association.

MSZMP DELEGATION TO DKP CONGRESS RETURNS TO BUDAPEST

LD240840Y Budapest MTI in English 0621 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Oct (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party which participated in the congress of the German Communist Party between October 20 and 22 in Mannheim under the leadership of Jeno Fock, member of the Political Committee, arrived home on Monday.

The delegation included Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Central Committee.

GASPAR-LED TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CYPRUS

LD212114Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Oct (MTI)--The Hungarian trade union delegation, which had attended the 19th session of the World Federation of Trade Union's Bureau in Nicosia under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions, returned to Hungary on Saturday.

MARJAI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRAGUE

LD202102Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation led by deputy premier Jozsef Marjai which had attended the session of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation has arrived home from Prague. At the session an exchange of views was held on the economic development of the two countries and the fulfillment of the 5-year plans.

BCP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO HUNGARY

LD231234Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Oct (MTI)--The delegation of party workers of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Jancho Georgiev, supernumerary member of the Central Committee and head of the CC's Information and Sociological Centre, left Budapest. The delegates, invited by the HSWP CC, got acquainted with the party's political and information activities and were received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee.

PALESTINIAN PEACE, SOLIDARITY GROUP ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD201212Y Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct, MTI--Invited by the Hungarian National Peace Council, a delegation of the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee arrived in Budapest on Thursday. The delegates, the committee's vice president 'Abd al-Qarim al-Qarmi, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization Political Committee, and 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, member of the committee and deputy leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Political Bureau, were met at Ferihegy airport by Pal Mondok, vice president of the National Peace Council and by Gyula Suto, secretary of the National Peace Council. Present at the event were also representatives of the Budapest bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

HUNGARY-JAPAN ECONOMIC MIXED COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS

LD210914Y Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Oct, MTI--The Hungary-Japan Economic Mixed Commission held its second session between October 18 and 20 in Tokyo. In the course of the talks great emphasis was placed on dynamic development of trade between the two countries and on efforts to make trade traffic balanced. The action programmes started recently have had a favourable effect on expanding economic-technical cooperation, especially in the checmial industry, the food and the electronic industries.

On Hungary's part it was stressed that it is necessary to remove existing obstacles in the way of the export of Hungarian meat products and foodstuffs, and to accelerate establishment of joint industrial venture.

The joint statement on the session of the mixed commission was signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Takashima Masuo on Japan's and by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok on Hungary's part.

HUNGARY, FINLAND SIGN PROTOCOL ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD201954Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 Oct, MTI--Between October 17 and 20 Hungarian-Finnish technical-scientific negotiations were held at the Institute of Cultural Relations in Budapest. The participants reviewed possibilities of improving the two countries' technical-scientific ties.

According to the protocol signed Friday of the talks, in the coming years the cooperation of the two countries' scientific institutions will embrace further research areas. With the involvement of several Hungarian and Finnish scientific institutes and university research centers joint researches will be carried on among other fields in environment protection, water management, building industry, and bio-electronics.

Further research areas include cartography, river regulation, flood protection, pediatrics and the improvement of road building technologies.

POPE RECEIVES JABLONSKI IN GENERAL AUDIENCE

LD240935Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II today received Prof Henryk Jablonski, Council of State chairman, in a private audience.

Because Vatican protocol does not provide for the presence of film crews and photo-reporters during private audiences, we are not in possession of photographs from the meeting of the chairman of the Council of State with Pope John Paul II.

On the same day, at a general audience in the Vatican, the pope received 125 foreign state special missions and delegations of international organizations which took part in the inauguration ceremonies of the new pontificate. Henryk Jablonski and his entourage were present.

In a speech during the audience, the pope thanked those present for their participation in the pontificate's inauguration ceremonies, and said that there cannot be genuine progress or lasting peace without a bold, loyal and unbiased search for wider cooperation and unity among peoples. Therefore the church supports all initiatives and steps which can be taken on a bilateral and multilateral basis. The church, the pope said, realizing its mission in accordance with the content of the constitution Gaudium et Spec adopted by the second Vatican council, is convinced that it can also make an effective contribution, thanks to evangelical love, to the cause of rebuilding unity and to an ever deeper humanization of the whole human family and its history. Therefore the Apostolic See is establishing relations with governments and takes part in the work of international organizations. It also joyfully notes the respect and confidence with which the international community is receiving and understanding its activity, the only aim of which is the well-being of this community. The pope also stressed that the activity of the Apostolic See will continue to be inspired by the principles by which his predecessors were guided, especially Pope Paul VI.

WARSAW DAILIES VIEW POLISH-VATICAN RELATIONS

AU231940 [Editorial Report AU] Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish in its 21-22 October issue carries on pages 2-3 a 2,500-word article by Wielaw Myslek, "At the threshhold of John Paul II's pontificate," examining Polish relations with the Catholic Church in history and prospects for their future development. "Here is a direct relation between the changes which have taken place in the Roman Catholic Church in Poland and the socialist changes in our state and people," the author says.

Poland has always taken pride in respect for the civic principle of tolerance, and has now created a climate favorable for people of various ideological convictions. "From this climate a dialog has emerged in recent years between the state and the church, between Poland and the Vatican, a dialog conducted in the name of common good and of attaining nationwide Polish goals superior to ideological differences," the author quotes the messages exchanged between Warsaw and the Vatican on the occasion of the last pontifical election. He concludes "These words confirm the feelings of the continuity of links" between the state and the church in Poland and between Poland and the Vatican.

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish in its 21-22 October issue frontpages a 1,250-word Janusz Stefanowicz commentary, "About the message."

It interprets the first Urbi et Orbi message issued by Pope John Paul II as a "promise for the future," as a "program outlining the main goals of the pontificate with great clarity, compactness, with loyalty for the heritage obtained and with a sense of the needs of the current and future church." "John Paul II also contributes toward the moral and intellectual deposit of his office his familarity with the changes, achievements and difficulties which have accompanied and accompany present-day Poland in its development. This should help him solve great problems confronting the universal church." The author concludes that the message fills the Poles with hope for a "particular solicitude."

POPE THANKS POLISH LEADERS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU2314l4Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LYUDU in Polish 20 Oct 78 p 1 AU

["Telegram by John Paul II to Polish supreme authorities"]

[Text] To esteemed Messrs Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Warsaw.

With singular gratitude I have received the most kind and cordial congratulations sent by the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the election of a son of the Polish people to St. Peter's See. I am wholeheartedly with beloved Poland, fatherland for all Poles. It is my warm wish that it develop materially and spiritually in peace, justice and respect for man.

In the spirit of the dialog initiated by the great predecessors whose names I bear, I wish, with God's assistance, to also work for the benefit of the beloved people whose history has for a millenium been linked with the mission and service of the Catholic Church.

[signed] Pope John Paul II

Vatican, 19 October 1978.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES UN DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL IN ROME

LD231054Y Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 23 Oct, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received, October 23, the chairman of the U.N. mission to the ceremony of inauguration of pontificate of John Paul II, the U.N. Deputy Secretary General Bohdan Lewandowski.

NEWSPAPER ON ELECTION OF POLE AS POPE

AU211958Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] The leaders of the Polish people in their congratulatory message to John Paul II emphasize that the eventful decision adopted by the cardinals' conclave gives Poland great satisfaction. In connection with the election of the new pope, our editorial board has received letters from readers which voice this satisfaction, too. They reflect natural satisfaction that the first Pole, up until now metropolitan of Krakow, will be the holder of the supreme church dignity.

Others besides Polish Catholics regard the election by the cardinals' conclave as a manifestation of recognition for the achievements of John Paul II's fatherland, for the role and place of Poland in the present-day world.

This decision also reflects universal human respect for our state's consistent stand with regard to the problems of peace, peaceful coexistence in the spirit of mutual respect, confidence and tolerance, a tolerance which has particularly deep traditions in Poland through its entire history.

A Pole has assumed the papal dignity at a time when the Polish People's Republic has been developing vigorously and has assumed its worthy place among the world's ten top countries.

The fact that the pope has assumed the name John Paul II allows the hope that he will continue the line aimed at fostering the idea of peace and peaceful coexistence, the idea chosen by his two great predecessors, John XXIII and Paul VI, who enjoyed singular respect among the Polish public. In the person of John XXIII, whose monument has been erected in Polish Wroclaw, we venerate the initiator of important reforms in church policy. These reforms were creatively developed and implemented by Paul VI, a pope who manifested in his pontifical office so much personal friendship and understanding for Poland and respect for activity aimed at consolidation of unity among Poles in building prosperity for the Polish People's Republic.

The Polish-Vatican talks and the December 1977 agreement were accepted by Polish and world opinion as events of crucial importance.

We are confident that the results of these conversations under the pontificate of John Paul II will produce fruits for the peaceful future of mankind and of the Polish People's Republic.

REPORTAGE ON SECOND OLSZTYN POLISH-FRG FORUM

Gierek Sends Greetings

AU221547Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Letter by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek to the second Poland-FRG forum in Olsztyn]

[Text] Esteemed forum participants, as representatives of social forces in both countries, you have gathered to discuss the process of normalization and development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

This issue is of great importance. This is, as I said some time ago, a process of overcoming the past and building a lasting peaceful coexistence between the two states and peoples. The relations between our peoples were heavily and tragically aggravated by the past, particularly by the Hitlerite crimes. At the same time, overcoming this burden and shaping peaceful coexistence between our countries, situated in the most troublesome zone of central Europe, are of singular importance not only for them but for security and peace all over the continent.

In my opinion, full awareness of the importance of this fact, both for the vital interests of the two countries and for peace in Europe, should provide a starting point and should constantly accompany all constructive undertakings in mutual relations between Poland and the FRG.

Guided by this conviction, we, jointly with Mr Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor, and his coalition government have undertaken the work of intensifying the normalization on the basis of the 1970 agreement and in line with the letter and spirit of the final Helsinki document, which constitutes a great charter of peace in Europe. The settlements and joint statements adopted by ourselves and the agreements concluded by the two governments have traced the proper direction and opened good prospects. The most important question at present is to consistently put into effect all the decisions adopted.

Attaining this goal is not a task confronting the leaders and governments of the two states alone; it can be attained only when broad circles of society in both countries actively participate. Apart from continuing the political dialog and expanding economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, it is highly important to shape opinions and views in both societies that would help remove the obstacles that still exist and that would continue the normalization and development of relations.

We are glad that prominent representatives of political parties, the parliaments, public organizations, science, culture and the press in both countries are engaging in this issue. I hope that our present, second meeting will produce good results and will promote deeper mutual understanding and progress in overall relations between Poland and the FRG.

While constructively discussing important problems concerning these relations, please pay particular heed to the education of societies, and especially of the younger generations, in the spirit of peace, for coexistence in peace. The Polish People's Republic has proposed a draft declaration on this issue at the United Nations. We are guided by the desire to build a lasting peace, both by ending the arms race and transition to real disarmament, and by developing constructive international cooperation and fostering among world's peoples the general conviction that life in peace is the fundamental right and the greatest good for peoples and nations.

In this spirit I wish you fruitful proceedings and a nice time in Poland, in beautiful Olsztyn province.

Wojtaszek Addresses Forum

AU221453Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[PAP--attributed report on the 18 October speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the second Poland-FRG forum in Olsztyn]

[Text] The forum participants were addressed by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. He emphasized that the meeting manifested the progress made on the path of normalization and the new values affecting relations between the two peoples and states.

The forum meetings stemmed from Edward Gierek's dialog with Helmut Schmidt during their 1976 meeting, initiated in Helsinki and then continued in Bonn and Warsaw. The dialog between the two statesmen has given development of our relations a number of impuses and traced concrete prospects for and the directions of the normalization process in feeling joint responsibility for the peaceful future of all of Europe, for developing cooperation in the atmosphere of detente and security. The spirit of this dialog has become the main imperative for discussions at the first and the present, second forum. All current progress in the normalization process has been possible due to the December 1970 agreement which laid lasting and firm foundations for relations between the two countries. The provisions of this agreement are a source of stimuli for seeking constructive solutions to the problems remaining. The intention is to overcome the burdens of the past, build a new, peaceful future and build relations based on confidence and goodneighborly principles. The minister voiced the confidence that the constructive results of the Forum II discussions, the subjects discussed and the spirit present would expand and would involve the entire society in both countries, thus contributing toward their rapprochement and mutual understanding. This is of enormous importance, not only for bilateral relations, but for our continent's future.

Referring to the political situation that has been developing in recentyears in Europe, the minister stressed the importance of common efforts to avoid numerous dangers still existing. [paragraph continues]

This would be in the interests of general peace, of security and cooperation advantageous to all. There are forces in the world who oppose detente and are interested in maintaining the old and causing new tensions on a regional or even world scale. The activities of those forces are creating the danger that the peaceful development of relations between East and West, advances in the field of disarmament, consolidating international security and building confidence will be blocked. These dangers can be prevented only through striving for political and military detente, for disarmament and peace. This striving must be manifested in deeds on both the bilateral and multilateral levels. Positive results are needed in SALT II and the Vienna talks, in the CEMA-EEC dialog in the shape of a lasting infrastructure for economic, scientific-technical, cultural and social cooperation.

Detente and cooperation in Europe must not be regarded separately from developments in other regions of the world. We must view peace as an indivisible wealth, since a menace to it is harmful to the entire international public. Activity for strengthening peace must encompass the sphere of human consciousness on a larger scale; we must better educate the younger generation in the spirit of peace. Formulated by Edward Gierek, this idea has been presented in the United Nations as a draft declaration.

In ending his speech, Minister Wojtaszek conveyed to forum participants his best wishes for further successes in discussions in the spirit of joint responsibility for the continuing normalization process, for developing bilateral relations, for peaceful development of our continent.

Forum Ends Meeting

LD201108Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Poland-FRG forum has ended in Olsztyn. It was devoted to assessing the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. The 3-day proceedings were attended by eminent representatives of social, political and economic life. The participants in the meeting reached the conclusion that there is a need to give impetus to the initiatives taken by 30th countries in the cause of deepening normalization of relations and developing cooperation. Poland therefore proposed that the Polish UN initiative on the education of societies in the spirit of peace, friendship and respect for other nations be put on the agenda of the next forum.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES AVIATION MEDICINE AWARD CEREMONY

LD230900Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The Military Institute of Aviation Medicine has been awarded the Order of the Banner of Labor II class. The presentation ceremony was attended by comrade Ryszard Frelek, secretary of our party's Central Committee, and Cosmonaut Miroslaw Hermaszewski. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, presented the order to Professor Stanislaw Baranski, who made a speech of thanks.

The Council of State also awarded state decorations to eminently deserving scientists and officers of the military institute. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, also presented meritorious scientists and officers of the Warsaw Pact states medals of brotherhood-in-arms. Newly-appointed doctors of the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine presented themselves for promotion.

Congratulating the scientists and the institute, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "Dear and esteemed comrades: esteemed gathering: I would especially like to offer sincere congratulations to your institute in connection with thehigh distinction of the Order of the Banner of Labor. I would also like to offer sincere congratulations to those who received distinctions and nominations today. I would like, finally, to offer sincere congratulations in connection with your 50th anniversary. It has been a long, difficult, responsible, but always fruitful road. On this road you made a worthy contribution to Polish aviation medicine; workers of the institute, who in the most difficult war years brought help, brought glory to Polish wings, made their worthy contribution. Finally, a worthy contribution is being made by today's generation of the institute's workers, who reach out together with our aeronautics to greater speeds, distances, heights, those who have reached into space, who are coauthors of the Polish socialist and internationalist space achievement. At the same time we are aware that the increasing effectiveness of this work results from the conditions provided by our system of government, by our party's policy. At the same time it constitutes an avant-garde sector of the medical research being carried out widely throughout our country. I thank you again on behalf of the service for your good work, for those years in which you have served the country and the army so well. We wish you nothing but success in your future work; that in active cooperation with our socialist friends, particularly with the medicine of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet Armed Forces; with the aviation madicine of the Soviet Army and other friendly countries, the Warsaw Pact countries, you may reach new spheres, obtain new results increasingly necessary to our activity. I should also add wishes for personal success, good health, and [words indistinct]. [applause]

CARTER'S DECISION ON NEUTRON WEAPONS CRITICIZED

AU2314107 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Ryszard Drecki commentary: "Following the U.S. President's Decision Concerning Neutron Weapons: In Opposite Direction"]

[Text] The problem of neutron weapons has long absorbed world public opinion, First, because this means of extermination is particularly anti-humane and inhuman, and second, because the production of these weapons would contribute to what the experts term a qualitative leap in the arms race.

The U.S. President's decision to assign from next year's budget allocations funds for production of new types of nuclear weapons, including "some elements" of neutron weapons, made public--with a delay of several days--against this background, must arouse serious concern in the world.

The partial character of that decision does not mitigate this concern. The readaptation of lance missile warheads and of some artillery shells in such a way as to enable them to carry neutron charges in future--and these exactly are those "some elements"--will create definite accomplished facts. It will serve as an argument for the forces advocating neutron weapons for NATO troops and, as was correctly noted in the U.S. press, "will draw the United States closer to launching the production of a new type of nuclear weapon."

President Carter adopted his decisions at the exact time when hopes increased for some progress in the disarmament dialog. This particularly applies to the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation talks (SALT-II). Even Paul Warnke, chief of the U.S. delegation to these talks, this week highly optimistically evaluated prospects for success. The U.S. President's decision automatically links up with the SALT prospects and undoubtedly casts a shadow on the hopes pinned to those talks all over the world. [paragraph continues]

The same decision includes thought about the attitude of the government which, on one hand, is engaged in a disarmament dialog with the USSR and is even optimistically assessing its chances and, on the other, is taking steps which will undoubtedly accelerate the arms race.

This problem must not be viewed exclusively at the military level. It applies to the very essence of the entire disarmament process at its present stage. There is no one who would doubt that the condition for continuing and developing detente lies in advances in military detente as a supplement to all that achieved in political detente. However, the decisions adopted in Washington on neutron weapons, irrespective of their restricted character and of the destinies of the issue, can only suit those forces whose desires and intentions are aimed in the direction opposite to the continuing detente processes.

PAP COMMENTS ON POLISH-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION

LD201620Y Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct, PAP--In connection with a session of the Polish-Mongolian Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, chaired by vice-premiers of both countries recently in Warsaw, PAP commentator wrote:

Mongolia plays a particular part in the family of socialist states. On the one hand, it continues to be one of the least developed countries of the socialist community, despite remarkable progress thanks to which it is first in the per capita production of meat, wool and sawn timber. On the other hand, it is a country with almost unlimited possibilities of growth. The importance attached by the remaining states of the socialist community to making use of these possibilities, excellent conditions for agriculture and rich deposits of raw materials, are the main reason for the fact that the development assistance extended to Mongolia is at the same time beneficial for the other side.

Together with the other socialist countries Poland has actively cooperated with Mongolia for many years now. Poland has built various industrial projects in that country.

In the past 20 years, the value of the Polish-Mongolian trade has increased almost 20 times. Poland supplies Mongolia with machine and plant and spare parts for factories, agricultural machinery, cream separators, electronic goods and some marketables. Poland imports from Mongolia wool, hides, leather and fur goods, meat and sawn timber.

The present session of the commission was very important for increasing Polish-Mongolian trade and expanding mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Poland will continue to extend aid to develop Mongolia's industrial infra-structure.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY PHILIPPINE JOURNALISTS

AU211532Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text] On September 17, 1978 Romania's president received a delegation of Filipino journalists made up of Jose V. Macaspac, deputy chief editor of the Philippines News Agency (PNA); Manuel Salak, editor of the TIMES JOURNAL; Benjamin Lara, commentator of THE BULLETIN TODAY; and Crispin Martinez, director of the EVENING POST. The Romanian head of state granted an interview to the Filipino journalists. Answering their questions, President Ceausescu referred to the following questions:

--Romanian-Filipino relations:

I want to mention that relations between Romania and the Philippines are experiencing an upward evolution. My visit to the Philippines in 1975 and the talks I conducted with President Marcos set the basis for continuously developing relations between our countries and resulted in a number of agreements and understandings. Positive results were recorded in the years that followed. Trade, cultural and scientific exchanges and the exchange of information have increased.

I want to make special reference to the cooperation between our countries' representatives in various international organizations to contribute to resolving the problems confronting mankind today.

Despite all this, I must frankly state that economic exchange is not up to the potential of the two countries. Therefore, I deem it necessary for both sides to take more determined action to intensify economic exchange, and production sharing in particular.

--The role of the ASEAN:

Generally, Romania declares for developed regional collaboration in various zones of the world, believing that this can contribute to better understanding among peoples and can have a positive influence on the policy of detente and peace.

In this respect, we believe that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which pursues the development of economic relations and multilateral collaboration among the respective countries, can play an important role in the affirmation of the principles of equality of rights, observance of independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and collaboration to secure the economic and social progress of each and every nation.

--The admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the CEMA:

It is well known that the CEMA is an economic collaboration organization open to any country accepting its basic principles and wishing to participate in its activities. Of the primary concerns of the CEMA, I would like to mention the securing of economic collaboration grounded on fully equal rights and the observance of independence and mutual assistance, for the more rapid economic progress of each and every member of the organization, and to make their development levels more even.

I see Vietnam's adhesion to the CEMA as normal, as an expression of that country's adherence to the principles and rules in the CEMA statute for guiding relations. Undoubtedly, this can lead to an increase in the number of CEMA members, on the one hand--which is a positive thing--and to intensified economic collaboration between Vietnam and these countries, on the other hand, in view of their economic and social development.

--The lessening of tension in Asia:

Romania generally declares for the settlement of interstate issues through peaceful negotiations, for the complete renunciation of the threat and use of force.

As is known, this is the way to find solutions to a number of important problems of international life; to some issues in Asia as well. Unfortunately, besides the old conflicts, new problems have arisen of late, which generate tension. I include here the questions related to the reunification of Korea. Naturally, the problems differ from one another, but we believe that real possibilities exist for all of them, including those related to the peaceful reunification of Korea, to be solved by way of negotiations. We sincerely would like to see the new problems among some states in Southeast Asia solved as soon as possible, through negotiations, and by strengthening the collaboration and solidarity of the respective countries. This accords both with the interests of those countries and the cause of peace in the region and throughout the world.

--The Middle East situation:

I would like to recall the fact that Romania has always declared for the settlement of the Middle East issues by way of negotiations. Recent developments, as well as the war of 1973, have demonstrated that the intricate problems of the Middle East cannot be solved with weapons, or by force, and that every effort must be made to find a political solution; the only one that can lead to a just and lasting peace.

By and large, the Middle East situation continues to be complicated. Recent developments, the Camp David meeting included, have led to greatly different interpretations of the questions. We may say that an important part of the Arab countries are not satisfied with the results of this meeting; particularly as regards the solution to the Palestinian people's issue, the recognition of their legitimate right to self-determination, the establishment of their own independent state, and Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied consequent to the 1967 war. Naturally, the continuation of negotiations and the achievement of a peace treaty based on the "framework" between Egypt and Israel can markedly influence developments toward complete peace. It is necessary, however, that negotiations be held with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to solve the Middle East issue in all its aspects, including the Palestinian problem. I would like to stress again that this means Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and the settlement of the Palestinian problem; which, in fact, is essential to secure a lasting and just peace, that will guarantee each nation's right to independent existence, as well as peaceful collaboration among the states in the region. This accords with the interests of peace in the Middle East, and with the general cause of peace.

--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania:

Indeed, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania was an important event in Romanian-Chinese relations and an equally important event internationally. That is why the visit attracted the attention of international public opinion, and gave rise to extensive commentaries in the world press, radio, television and political circles. As it usually happens on such occasions, the commentaries and interpretations differed, with everyone adding as much fantasy as one could, in order to present this event from one's own perspective on the international issues. As a matter of fact, this is a normal thing. Yet, what characterized the commentaries by and large was the emphasis placed on the fact that the visit falls within Romania's general policy of developing relations with all socialist countries, and with all world states, irrespective of social system. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's Romanian visit was a normal, natural fact given the good relations of friendship and collaboration between our two countries, and it was a reciprocation of the visits I have paid to the People's Republic of China; the last in May, this year.

During the visit, we agreed on intensifying the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, and between the two countries and peoples, in domains of mutual interest as well as in international collaboration, with a view towards solving the multiple issues concerning mankind today, in a new manner, conducive to the observance of each country's national independence and sovereignty, ruling out any interference in internal affairs and securing every nation's free, self-relying development.

Irrespective of the interpretations the visit has been given; a visit which, as is known, was followed by the visit to Yugoslavia and then to Iran, it is an important factor in the affirmation of the desire of the People's Republic of China to develop international relations, to take an active part in the settlement of the big issues facing mankind. As I have said, this is a positive factor in the world today, in the effort to establish new relations among all the states of the world.

Given all this, it can be said that, besides its special importance for the relations between Romania and China, the visit also has a special general significance, and it will bear favourably on international collaboration and peace.

--The current international situation and its future evolution:

As it is known, and as I have mentioned in my foregoing answers, the international situation is still very complicated. We witness an accentuation of the policy of re-division of the zones of influence and domination in various parts of the world, which leads to greater tension in international life. On the other hand, we are witnessing an intensification of the people's fight against imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy. The peoples are declaring ever more resolutely for the complete elimination of this policy, for the establishment of a new type of democratic relations among states, grounded on equal rights, the observance of independence and noninterference in internal affairs.

In analyzing these opposing tendencies in international politics, we believe that possibilities do exist for the anti-imperialist, progressive forces, the peoples wishing independence and peace, to secure a new type of development in world politics. This calls for intensified efforts to solve disputed issues by negotiations, to ban the threat and use of force in international relations.

Likewise, more resolute action should be taken for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular. It is also necessary that the developing countries' activity for the achievement of the new international economic order be intensified. I would insist particularly on the question of eliminating underdevelopment and building the new international economic order, which is the essential factor in the contemporary world, and on a policy of equality, collaboration and peace. This means first of all the strengthening of the developing countries' solidarity and collaboration, with a view to securing their more rapid socioeconomic progress, and to achieving proper agreements within the negotiations they conduct with the developed countries.

The agreements should provide for more substantial assistance from the developed states, facilitate access to the modern technologies for the countries lagging behind, secure the observance of new principles in the price policy, in economic exchanges and production cooperation that would lead to the eradication of underdevelopment and allow for the building of a new international economic order. This corresponds both with the interests of the developing countries and those of the developed countries, and of all states in the world, since it is only under conditions of economic equality, of all peoples' free access to the gains of science and culture, that economic and political stability and, ultimately, peace the world over can be ensured.

I would like to mention that Romania and the Philippines--and all developing countries--cooperate closely in this direction and are convinced that they will continue to make more and more determined action, together with the other states, to achieve the peoples' great desiderata for progress and peace.

I also want to take this opportunity to extend, through the press, best wishes for prosperity, well-being and happiness to the friendly Philippine people.

SCINTEIA REPORTS CARTER'S DECISION ON NEUTRON WEAPON PARTS

AU231227Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[Text] President Jimmy Carter has decided to produce a new generation of tactical nuclear weapons; tactical nuclear warheads that can be easily adapted for use as neutron weapons, UPI and AP report by citing State Department officials. White House press secretary Jody Powell specified that the President has ordered the production of crucial components of the neutron bomb but has not made any decision on producing the bomb or its location. In a short statement, the Energy Department, one of whose tasks it is to design and produce nuclear weapons, has confirmed that it has received directives from the President to allocate funds in the 1979 budget for the production of the main parts of the neutron weapon. According to UPI, the department secretary, James Schlesinger, has added that the exercise is connected with "maintaining the option of installing the neutron weapon at a later date."

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS ITALIAN OFFICIALS IN ROME

AU231652Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met in Rome with the president of the Italian Senate, Amintore Fanfani. Recalling with pleasure his visit to our country and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Italian Senate president conveyed warm greetings to the Romanian head of state, as well as his esteem and great appreciation for his activities in behalf of international detente and cooperation.

During the talks, which were held in a particularly cordial atmosphere, the two sides emphasized with great satisfaction the continually ascending course of Romanian-Italian relations, and stressed the role and contribution of the two parliaments and parliament members to developing and diversifying these relations. They also discussed current international affairs.

Comrade Stefan Andrei also met and had working talks with Treasury Minister Filippo Mario Pandolfi, and with Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola. They discussed the Romanian-Italian economic relations and cooperation, which received new impetus after President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Italy in 1973, and later after Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's visit to Romania. They also examined the current stage of Romanian-Italian economic relations and arrived at the conclusion that great reserves and possibilities exist for expanding commercial ties and for improving the quality of production sharing projects at a bilateral level and in third markets.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER CALLS TALKS WITH AUSTRIA 'FRUITFUL'

AU231939Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Oct, AGERPRES--The session of the Romanian-Austrian government commission of economic collaboration and industrial cooperation, that took place over October 19-21 in Vienna, was the most fruitful of all--Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry, head of the Romanian delegation, stated on his return to Bucharest.

It confirmed, the Romanian dignitary went on, that the understandings covenanted at top level as regards the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries are carried into effect in good conditions. He laid special stress on the fact that a series of contracts were signed or are negotiated with prestigious firms of the Austrian economy. They stipulate first of all bilateral cooperation in important domains like iron-and-steel, petrochemistry, the building of machines, equipment and installations for the mining and paper industry. All this creates a favourable framework for increasing the share of cooperation in production in bilateral exchanges as a whole, whose volume is to double as compared to that of 1975.

The session also occasioned a broad exchange of opinions on the possibilities of cooperating on third markets and established a programme of concrete and mutually advantageous actions in this respect. Discussed were aspects related to theuse by the Austrian economic organizations of the future Danube-Black Sea canal that will cross Dobruja, and to the facilities given by the free port of Sulina.

The high technological level of the Austrian industry, the remarkable progress made by Romania's national economy, the interest shown by both sides in expanding cooperation will lead in the ensuing years to the deepening of the Romanian-Austrian cooperation both in economy and in scientific research and technological design, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, Ioan Avram said in conclusion.

DKP CHAIRMAN MIES RECEIVES RCP DELEGATION

AU231655Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Herbert Mies, Chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], received the RCP delegation led by Comrade Petre Lupu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, which attended the DKP congress. Friendly greetings were conveyed on the occasion from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for success and congratulations to Comrade Herbert Mies on his reelection as chairman of the party.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Herbert Mies asked to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes for health, and for success to the Romanian people.

During the talk, Comrade Herbert Mies highlighted the importance of his meeting in 1977 with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for intensifying the cooperation between the two parties. The meeting was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Before the end of the congress proceedings, the RCP delegation participated in a meeting held in Darmstadt, at which Comrade Petre Lupu took the floor.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 22 OCTOBER

AU230947Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Oct AGERPRES--Brigadier General Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived in Bucharest on October 22 in the evening, for an official visit to Romania, as guest of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

TITO CABLES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF USSR'S MIKOYAN

LD232122Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct, TANJUG--President of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav League of Communists Josip Broz Tito has sent a message of condolences to Soviet Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the occasion of the death of eminent revolutionary and the leader over the years of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Communist Party Anastas Ianovich Mikoyan.

"We highly esteem contributions Comrade Mikoyan, in occupying highly responsible functions in the Soviet Government and party, gave to development and advancement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and mutual friendly cooperation," it is stated in Tito's message.

LJUBICIC HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI MILITARY OFFICIAL

LD231818Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Oct, TANJUG--Federal Secretary for National Defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic today received the commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Antiaircraft Defence, Major General Muhammad Yassan Hamash al-Juburi, who is heading an Iraqi military delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Today's talks, conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, focused on prospects for further developing relations and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

HODZA RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN ENVOY

LD232306Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren, the newly appointed ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Yugoslavia, who presented Hodza with his letters of accreditation.

Ambassador Shagdarsuren communicated the greetings and best wishes from Chairman Tsedenbal and the people of Mongolia to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The ambassador noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples. In connection with this, Ambassador Shagdarsuren stressed the significance of President Tito's visit to Mongolia and Chairman Tsedenbal's to Yugoslavia, and expressed the conviction that relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the SFRY would continue to develop and expand in the future, in the interests of the Mongolian and Yugoslav peoples, with the joint aim of building socialism and strengthening peace and security between nations.

Also present at the ceremony of handing over the letters of accreditation and the talks were: Slavko Kuhar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Drobac, adviser in the SFRY Presidency, as well as the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the Mongolian People's Republic.

PCF POLITBURO MEMBER GREMETZ ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD232304Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and head of the international section of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF], arrived in Belgrade today. At the airport he was welcomed by Valdo Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In the afternoon Janzic and Gremetz held talks on questions of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCF and on other issues of joint interest.

UK'S PRINCE CHARLES ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK

LD232158Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--His Royal Highness Prince Charles, the prince of Wales and heir to the British throne, arrived in Dubrovnik this afternoon at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, for a visit lasting several days. The heir to the British throne, who arrived in a special plane piloted by him, is being accompanied by Robert Farquaharson, UK ambassador to the SFRY, by squadron leader David Checketts, his private secretary and equerry; by Brigadier Sir Fitzroy Maclean, writer and politician and first head of the allied military mission at the supreme headquarters of the national liberation army and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia between 1943 and 1945; by Kenneth Scott, head of the Eastern Europe and Soviet department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and other personalities.

At festively decorated Dubrovnik Airport, the heir to the British throne was welcomed by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Ilija Topaloski, chairman of the Yugoslav group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; Zeljko Joglic, adviser to the federa secretary for foreign affairs; Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly; Ranko Vilus, head of protocol of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Navy Captain Vitomir Topalevic, and other personalities. A girl from the primary school in Cilipi wearing a Konavljo national costume handed him a bouquet of flowers. After the national anthems of the two countries were played, the heir to the British throne inspected the guard of honor drawn up by a company from the navy.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEAGUE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD231547Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--At its session today, chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed some ideopolitical issues on implementing the policy of speedily developing economically deficient republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as the tasks of the League of Communists of this republic in the next period. The Presidium noted, as reported, that the implementation of the established policy on speedily developing economically deficient republics and the Province of Kosovo, as one of the basic strategic aims of the country's development, had yielded in the past period significant results in the material and social development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

However, despite the clearly established policy and a series of concrete measures taken with the aim to implement the policy of speedily developing insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo, the planned increase in the development of the economy of underdeveloped republics and the province had not taken place. There had also been no gradual decrease in the relative differences in the degree of their development in relation to the country's average.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina also discussed some ideo-political issues on the formation and work of social councils, and made the assessment that significant results had been achieved in the past period. The theses for working out the republican law on social councils served as a basis for the debate. The Presidium endorsed these theses and noted that the orientations laid down in them were in line with the ideopolitical attitudes of the LCY and of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It was stressed that social councils should be developed even more as an integral part of the entire political system and of the delegate form of democratic cooperation, coordination and exchange of views in preparing social decisions at all levels of social decision-making.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina believes that it is necessary to start with the formation of social councils, or of bodies on the same principles, wherever the need is felt for broader social influence. At the same time, social councils should be formed both at the level of socio-political communities as well as at individual organs of administration or administrative areas. The Presidium also notes that it would be a good thing--with the aim of creating conditions for the implementation of democratic cooperation, exchange of views and negotiations aimed at reaching agreements--to form, as the theses envisage, bodies or other forms of influence at chambers of economy, self-managing organizations and interest communities, which would operate in line with the principles on which social councils also operate.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina called on all organs and organizations of the League of Communists to participate actively in the activity connected with the formation and work of social councils.

SERBIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CC MEETS IN BELGRADE

AU231716Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia has been held in Belgrade. Full support was given in the discussion to the proposed orientation program and work plan for the Central Committee up to September of next year.

The introductory speech was made by Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium. He pointed out that the congress decisions offer a broad foundation for creative action. Every organization and every member of the League of Communists must perceive their tasks on their basis. Spiro Galovic stressed the basic tasks facing the League of Communists. These are the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, the building of the delegate system, a free exchange of labor, reform of education, and further development of culture, scientific research and Marxist thought. In addition, the communists must constantly work on their ideopolitical edification and organizational and action improvement.

Those taking part in the discussion included Sava Savacic, Slavko Zecevic, Sava Kobadinic, Zoran Matkovic, Zarko Papic, Risto Jovanovic, Milos Mikolicin, Dane Mirosavljevic, Bosko Krunic, and Tihomir Vlaskalic, who was the chair.

Further at the session, the statute of the League of Communists of Serbia was coordinated with the LCY statute and a delegation of the League of Communists to the Republican SAWP Conference was elected.

Galovic Speech

AU231730Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Report on introductory report by Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, at the Central Committee Plenum on 23 October--with recorded excerpts]

[Excerpt] Having explained the program and plan of work for the education, culture and action training of the League of Communists, in conclusion Spiro Galovic said, among other things:

[Galovic--begin recording] Recently one can see a revival of individuals and little groups, well known to our public, attempting to organize themselves as an opposition and harm the reputation of our socialist self-managing and nonalined community. They try to establish ties among themselves and expand the circle of those who think alike. Since they have no support in their own country, among the workers and the people, they seek support abroad.

The nationalists, the dogmatists, and the so-called ultra-leftists search for gaps in our work which offer opportunities to revive their reactionary positions. In this they attempt various forms of destructive and oppositional activities which go so far as open attacks on the basis values of our self-managing system.

(?These activities of) the adversaries of self-management, despite the fact that they have essentially been weakened by the resolute actions of the League of Communists, must not be underestimated or neglected by us. By further narrowing the social basis of the opposition tendencies through incessant efforts in the development of self-managing social relations, the League of Communists can resolutely combat any occurrence of hostile and opposition activities.

Only constant ideopolitical improvement of the communists can impart a creative power and a continuous freshness to the political actions. Therefore, we place the questions of Marxist education and ideopolitical work in the forefront; proceeding from the critical words of Comrade Tito at the 11th LCY Congress. [end recording]

CROATIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS ASSESSES INFORMATION CENTER

LD232000Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--According to the statement of the information service of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, today the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia discussed the program orientation of the Center for Ideo-Theoretical Work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and the founding, tasks and organization of the enter's work for information and propaganda.

Proceeding from the role and tasks which the Center for Ideo-Theoretical Work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia has had, and from the work done in the past 3 years of its existence, the debate assessed that the center has basically fulfilled its role. However, the need has been demonstrated--and experience so far also points to this--that its future work program must be based even more on the needs of theoretical and ideo-political work which stem from the present stage of our self-managing socialist development and from the tasks set by the congresses of the League of Communists.

To this end, as concluded at today's session, the center will have to be strengthened both in organization in cadre, and oriented even more towards rallying the broadest possible circle of scientific and other public and sociopolitical workers who could contribute to the examination and resolving of theoretical and ideological issues linked with self-managing socialist development.

The present council of the Center for Ideo-Theoretical Work was dissolved at today's session and a new one appointed. Dr Rene Lovrencic was appointed chairman of the council, and Vjekoslav Koprivnjak director of the center, since the present director, Dr Ivan Peric, is taking up a new assignment. Ines Saskor was appointed secretary of the center.

In discussing the needs for more meaningful, better organized and more efficient information activity in the League of Communists and further afield in society, as well as the need for more successful mutual cooperation and coordination in the work of information institutions in the republic, and in the tasks which the Central Committee and its organs will have in raising the ideo-political and action ability of the League of Communists, and in improving their methods of work, the Presidium adopted the decision to form a center for information and propaganda of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia. It defined its basic tasks and determined its organizational standards and the method of its work. Rada Muric, head of the present information service of the Central Committee, was appointed secretary of the Center for Information and Propaganda of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

ECONOMY CHAMBER SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

AU231755Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] An agreement on the further development of cooperation between the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Soviet Union has been signed by Boris Andriyanovich Borisov, chairman of the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the Soviet Union, and Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union is our largest trade partner, with whom annual trade exceeds the value of $3 billion. The Soviet delegation will stay in our country until the end of the week and will be the guest of the economy chambers of Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Croatia.

UN NONALINED STATES INITIATE NEW 'NUCLEAR BAN' CALL

LD232206Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 23 Oct, TANJUG--Convinced of the need to reduce, if not eliminate the possibility of a nuclear war in the near future, a group of nonalined countries spearheaded by India have launched a new initiative today for specific steps towards banning the use of nuclear weapons, without waiting for agreement on nuclear disarmament.

The group of nonalined countries first proposed that all governments carry out the necessary preparations for talks next year on the adoption of an international law or an agreement to eliminate the possibility of nuclear weapons being used, as well as the threat of a nuclear war.

Before the talks open, all countries, and especially the nuclear powers, would submit their proposals on this subject to the U.N. General Assembly. This initiative was jointly moved by Algeria, Argentina, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

It was also decided that at the current U.N. General Assembly session it be demanded from nuclear powers, in anticipation of an agreement on the complete ban on nuclear experiments, to restrain from further nuclear experiments. Although a direct "moratorium" was not demanded a variant pratically meaning this was used.

A draft resolution on this was jointly submitted by Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

POLITIKA ON ANGOLA'S CONTACTS WITH WEST

AU221422Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Dragan Blagojevic report]

[Excerpts] Luanda, October--Trying first of all to establish economic cooperation with the West, Angola wishes to revive its economy, at present still paralyzed as a result of the consequences of war and decolonization, and at the same time, while stabilizing its internal situation, it wants to reduce its enormous dependence on its allies--the USSR and Cuba.

This, briefly, has been the conclusion of nearly all major western newspapers in connection with the visit of Henri Simonet, Belgian foreign minister, to the People's Republic of Angola in September and in connection with Angola's current efforts to enter into economic and diplomatic cooperation with the West, that is, primarily with the EEC countries.

However, the Angolan leaders say that they are presently satisfied with the cooperation with Cuba, the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries and Angola's cooperation with the West does not automatically imply a reduction of cooperation with the CEMA countries. "When the USSR and Cuba conclude agreements with the West, then this is in order, but when Angola tries to do this," they say, "then this causes astonishment."

To Reach the 1973 Production Level

Luanda simply believes that it is an inviolable right of the People's Republic of Angola to cooperate, in all spheres of mutual interest, with all countries that respect its independence.

But there are also many objective reasons why, even despite volunimous Soviet-Cuban assistance, Angola is oriented toward cooperation with the developed Western countries. The reasons are, above all, the traditional markets for Angola's key export products--petroleum, coffee, diamonds and other raw materials--as well as the technology (which Angola can acquire almost exclusively from the West) and the experts who would bring an already existing infrastructure into operation and revive Angola's paralyzed economy. The USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries and, to an even greater extent, Cuba, itself a developing country, are basically unable to provide this. This is no secret and it is quite reasonable to assume that the Angolans have consulted their Soviet and Cuban allies regarding their offer of cooperation to the West.

And finally, at this time, that is, 3 years after the country achieved independence, the most urgent task is to finally insure enough food, medicine and clothing for its people.

Amnesty for the Sake of Unity

Calling attention precisely to all these circumstances, Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, recently emphasized that the aim set by the first MPLA Congress must be achieved--the aim of resuming production and achieving the 1973 level of production. This was the level reached immediately prior to the beginning of decolonization and war in Angola.

Neto also announced the amnesty of many political opponents. In this entire framework the Angolans attach great or, it could be said, even key importance to the process of transforming the MPLA into a labor party. It is expected that such a party would provide the Angolan leadership and the country with a firm ideological-political structure that would make a more efficient implementation of decisions possible, something which has been certainly lacking until now.

As is claimed here, the Western allies of Zaire, too, have appraised the normalization of Zaire's relations with Angola and the prevention of "a new Shaba" as well as the stabilization of the political situation in the country as a necessary prerequisite for economic recovery and a guarantee for the effectiveness of the announced economic aid to Zaire.

"Thorn in the Side"

For Angola all this represents a confirmation of the correctness of the decision to refuse to yield to pressures to change key orientations in building a new society, namely socialist relations, nonalinement, refusal to link up with any military-political blocs and assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa.

President Neto and the Angolan leadership have proved by this the futile claims that Angola will become a base for "the Soviet-Cuban expansion in Africa" (the claim which has been stubbornly spread by imperialist circles and racists) and the groundlessness of speculations that President Neto and the Angolan leaders close to him are "oriented in an anti-Soviet manner" and are "social democrats who will restore capitalism in Angola." These are speculations spread by the neo-Stalinists and dogmatists.

There is yet another often mentioned problem which assumes a more realistic framework as a result of this new balance in Angola's relations with the world and its reconciliation with the West. This is a question of the presence of 30,000 Cuban soldiers and experts in Angola. As Carreira, Angolan defense minister, recently stated, the Cuban troops will quite simply stay in Angola as long as there is a danger of foreign aggression.

BORBA COMMENTS ON 'UNIQUE' NEGOTIATIONS WITH EEC

AU221536Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[D. Ganovic commentary: "Yugoslavia and the EEC: Along a New Road"]

[Text] By accepting the principle of sui generis, the EEC Council of Ministers has shown that its economic relations with Yugoslavia are turning onto a new road.

The adoption of the principle "of its own kind", or of uniqueness, means not only a new jurdical-political practice by the EEC, but also shows the comprehension of much that is "new" and that must exist between two partners which are economically unequal and have different views on political relations among states.

The two partners, Yugoslavia and the EEC, thus go beyond the ranking and classifications which presuppose "permanent" and "associated" members. They also abandon the concept--sometimes a very formalistic one--of equality through the "most favored nation" clause and the acknowledgement in this way of some privileges, although these privileges have always been of more use to the stronger and economically more developed partner. And many "privileges" which are part and parcel of the most favored nation clause frequently hinder the other side, the less developed and the economically weaker one, more than they benefit it.

Yugoslavia, as an independent nonalined socialist country, both European and Mediterranean, attaches political significance to the acceptance of its proposal that the principle of sui generis serve as the basis for the future 5-year agreement with the community. It does so because of the particular international position of Yugoslavia, and also as a proof that acceptable solutions may be found even among partners with different views. Also, the indication is that it may herald the creation of a model which in the future north-south dialog, when the equality of partners is discussed [sentence as published].

Therefore, Yugoslavia attaches a broader economic significance to the adoption of the principle of sui generis, especially when cooperation is negotiated between partners which not only are of unequal economic strength but also where one of them constantly has a deficit. Yugoslavia must still import modern equipment for its developing economy, and the community needs a partner that will not be "weak", because it is brought into a situation where it cannot export and thus provide the capital for new purchases. This applies even more when this partner is Yugoslavia, the tenth on the list of buyers from the community and a good payer.

Although it is said among observers in the EEC countries that the announced changes in economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC are radical, they will be right only when the third found of the negotiations is completed. This will be soon, when it will be seen what the principle of uniqueness actually offers. It is a question of trade in industrial products, exports of agricultural produce, and financial and many other kinds of cooperation. Most frequently these kinds of cooperation unfortunately do not go beyond the initial stage, at least as the opportunities of either partner indicate.

BRIEFS

TV PROGRAMS IN BULGARIAN--Beginning with the new year, those of Bulgarian nationality will be able to watch a television newsreel in their mother tongue twice a month. This informative broadcast will present, in addition to views on the international activities of Yugoslavia, a considerable number of reports on the life, work and achievements in the communes and regions inhabited by those of Bulgarian nationality in our country. In Yugoslavia, the publications issued in Bulgarian are the newspaper BRATSTVO, the literary journal MOST and the children's periodical DRUGARITE. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 78 AU]